was measured shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday

morning. It is worth the trouble for anybody

with them he assures himself that not only is

this earth a mere speck in the universe, but it

is far from being the only part of creation in

The voice of STEWART L. WOODFORD helps

to swell the chorus of Republican complaint

against the Saratoga nominations, but the ex-

pressions of detestation of fraud in politics sound better from those Republicans who, un-

like Woodpond, did not partake of the gifts of

Here comes the Scranton Republican, com-

menting upon one of the interesting events

plain of his wicked partners in the Associated Press. He is in a position to sympathize more keenly than ever with his truly good contemporary, Deacon Richann Sairri of Cincinnati, who is also the victim of wicked partners. A fellow feeling should make the editor of

We accept this truly good advice so far as its

spirit is concerned; but, as a matter of fact,

how is it possible to sympathize more keenly or to be wondrous kind to Deacon Richard

SMITH any more than we have always been? Have we not defended him against all as-

saults? Have we not interposed the shield of protection when Field Marshal MURAT HAL-

STEAD, borne away by a kind of military resent-

ment, assaulted the reputation and defamed

the acts of the truly good man? Have we not

character, the elevation of his motives, and the

strength of his capacities? It is true that he

deserves a keen sympathy on account of the mischiefs and malignities of his wicked part-

ners; and we now once more appeal to all

philosophic minds not to lay up against Deacon

RICHARD SMITH any wrong action that any of

The Young Republican Club of Brooklyn

seems to have grit. If it keeps on as it has be-

gun it may make the old party tremble in its

boots. It is a pity there is not more such clubs.

New Jersey particularly needs one. What a

maceration Robeson and Mills Ross would get

if the young men of their districts made a com-

It is important that the canvassers and

poll clerks to be appointed for the approaching

election should be men fitted for the work.

This is exactly the time to take the necessary

SHERMAN'S REAPPEARANCE IN THE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.-The John Sher-

man element in the Treasury Department has been stirred to activity by the New York strug-

gle, more especially by the candidacy of Judge

Herein is the explanation of the resurrecting

of the charges by Sherman on which Gen. Ar-

thur was removed from the New York Collec-

It must occur to Judge Folger that, while

submitting himself to the Sherman dom-ination in the department, he kept alive a nest

of vipers, who, with Sherman, are now trying

H. F. French, Assistant Secretary, and J. H.

Robinson, Deputy Solicitor of the Treasury, were the officials under Sherman most active

in the removal of Arthur in 1879. Till very re-

cently they have been conspicuous in their professions of love for Folger; in fact, how-

ever, they are on the same line as they were in 1879; and the Secretary and the President will aslike have their opposition.

The Treasury Department is against Folger, because it is against the Administration whose candidate he specially is.

The short-sightedness of ambitious man is receiving another constituous illustration in

he understanding when he went into the

BLAINE AND MAHONE.

Washington, Sept. 28.—The presumption

of Mr. Blaine in entering into the Virginia can-

vass to cooperate with Gon. Mahone's enemie

in that struggle, has stirred that spirited leader

o an unusual degree, and will give to the re-

sult in the Old Dominion an importance which

Gen. Mahone, while not specially objecting to

the Bourbon Democracy, objects to his coming

into Virginia for this purpose. The Plumed

Knight, in essaying to meet the mettlesome

Virginian on his own soil, will find in Mahone a foeman worthy of his steel. He may be sure

of that. It is not improbable that Mr. Blaine

perceives in Gen. Mahone a character not to be

reated so lightly as he pretends to treat some

others. In this too he may be right. In Ma-

hone's following Mr. Blaine may perceive the

nucleus of an organization destined to become

a factor on a larger scale than will be conven-

he may perceive also in the leadership, the am-

bition, and the power of Gen. Mahone some-

Chandler and the Treasury Department.

Herbert Spencer.

From the Washington Star.

this city. He wanders about the city during the day, accompanied by his friend, Mr. Lown, peering into the

store windows and dropping into the public buildings as the fancy suits. The spectator sees a man of medium height, rather sparely built, with a long face, devoid of

whiskers except a pair of slight mutten chops a com-

plexion full and ruddy, and an immense pair of spec-tacles concealing his eyes. A soft felt but, of a grayish

olor and remarkable shape and size is pulled down on

the back of his head, making a sort of nimbus, and the masses of grayish hair escaping from under it rather

trengthen the nimbus impression. Mr. Spencer an

sounced when he came to this country that he came for

rest, and did not wish to be troubled with receptions and other attentions. Since he bus been here he has fe-

ceived no visitors and has made no visita.

eeing for himself everything that is worth a

Mr. Herbert Spencer is evidently bent on

remaining in private life.

Blaine's glaring inconsistency in siding with

otherwise it would not possess.

folger, as the Administration's favorite.

precautions against the employment of incom

petent persons.

torship in 1879.

to sting him to death.

partment.

those hapless wretches may commit.

"And now the editor of Tax Sun has cause to

which he is interested.

the Francialent President

of the passing day:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.

Amusements To-Day. Imerican Institute—34 sv., between 654 and 64th ats. Louth's Theater—The Bomany Rye. Matthew. Blow I heater Pallings.

Blannell's Theater Broadway and 9th st.

Daly's Theater Markind, Matters.

Fifth Avenue Theater La Macrotte, Matthea,

Globe Dime Museum 22 Decery.

Grand Opera Bouse The World, Matines. Inverty at 1th St. Theater Barne's Minet Madiso: Square Theatre Fameralia, Natines, Miblion Garden-Vira et a Natera Sacrifes, Matines, Park Theatre-Festion, Matines, San Francisc, Minstella-Hondway and 17th st. Matin Standard Theatre-Manteaux Noirs. Matines. Theater Comique The Blacksird,
The Alexane Boadway and dat st.
Touy Postor's Theater Danie Junita,
Union Square Theater—The Rivata, Matines Theaten-My Sweetheart Matines. The Right Kind of a Man.

GROVER CLEVELAND, now Mayor of Buffalo, and the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, is a man worthy of the blehest public confidence. No one can study the record of his career since he has held office in Buffalo without being convinced that be possesses those highest qualities of a public man, sound principles of administrative duty, luminous intelligence, and courage to do what is right, no matter who may be pleased or displeased thereby.

"It seems to me," said Mayor CLEVELAND, in his message at the opening of his career as Mayor, "that a successful and faithful administration of the Government of our city may be accomplished by constantly bearing in mind that we are the trustees and agents of our fellow eltizens, holding their funds in sacred trust to be expended for their benefit; that we should at all times be prepared to render an honest account to them touching the manner of their expenditure; and that the affairs of the city should be conducted, as far as possible, upon the same principles as a good business man manages his private

Fidelity to official obligations is rigorously exacted by Mr. CLEVELAND. "I am utterly unable," he writes to the Common Council o Buffalo, "to discover any valid reason why the city offices should be closed and the employees released from their duties at the early hour in the day which seems now to be regarded as the limit of a day's work. I am sure no man would think an active private ness was well attended to if he and all his employees ceased work at four o'clock in the afternoon. The salaries paid by the city to its officers and their employees entitle it to a fair day'swork. Besides, these offices are for the transaction of public business, and the convenience of all our citizens should be consulted in respect to the time during which they should remain open."

On one occasion the Common Council had voted to seize, as for public streets, certain lands in the city, the intention being that these lands should be turned over to the use of certain railroads. The resolution was vetoed by Mayor CLEVELAND. "The right vosted in the city to take these lands," he said, "should not be made the pretext for divesting private rights for other than city purposes. If compensation is to be made to any parties for their interest in the lands taken, it will have to be paid, together with all the cost of the proceedings, by the city. I do not see why the city should be put to this expense without receiving any correspond-

On another occasion the Common Council had voted to give \$500 to the Firemen's Bepevolent Association, and also to give \$500 to defray the expenses of a proper observance of Decoration Day. Both of these appropriations were vetoed by Mayor CLEVELAND, the first on the ground that it was contrary to the Constitution of the State and the second not only for that reason, but also be-Fourth of July cannot be devoted to the obobject of this appropriation," he continued, "a most worthy one. The efforts of our veteran soldiers to keep alive the memory of their fallen comrades certainly deserve the aid and encouragement of their fellow citizens. We should all, I think, feel it a funds necessary to carry out such a purpose. But the money so contributed should be a should not be exacted from them by taxation. This is so because the purpose for which this money is asked does not involve their protection or interests as members of the community; and it may or may not be approved by them. The people are forced to pay taxes into the city treasury only upon the theory that such money should be expended for public purposes in which they all have a direct and practical interest. The logic of this position leads directly to the conclusion that if the people are forced to pay their money into the public funds, and it is expended by which the people as taxpayers have no interest, the exaction of such taxes from them is oppressive and unjust. I cannot rid myself of the idea that this city Government, in its relations to the taxpayers, is a business establishment, and it is put in our hands to be conducted on business principles. This theory does not admit of our donating the public funds in the manner contemplated by the action of your honorable body."

On another occasion the Common Council had passed a resolution awarding a contract for cleaning the streets for five years to a party who had bid for it, \$422,500. This resolution Mayor CLEVELAND vetoed in language worthy of being long remembered. "The bid thus accepted," he said, " is more than \$100,000 higher than that of another perfeetly responsible party for the same work; and a worse and more suspicious feature in this transaction is that the bid now accepted is \$50,000 more than that made by the bidder himself within a very few weeks, openly and publicly, to your honorable body for performing precisely the same service. This latter circumstance is, to my mind, the manifestation, on the part of the contractor, of a reliance upon the forbearance and generosity of your honorable body, which would be more creditable if it were less expensive to the taxpayers. I am not aware that any excuse is offered for the acceptance of this proposal, thus increased, except the very flimsy one that the lower bidders could not afford to do the work for the sums they named. This extreme tenderness and care for those who desire to contract with the city, and this touching and paternal solicitude lest they should be improvidently led into a bad bargain, is, I am sure, an exception to general business rules, and seems to have no place in this selfish and sordid world, except as found in the administration of municipal

"This is a time," continued the Mayor in

sideration shall be plainly stated. I withhold my assent for the same because I regard it as the culmination of a most barefaced, impudent, and shameless scheme to betray the interests of the people, and to worse than squander the public money. I will not be misunderstood in this matter. There are those whose votes were given to this resolution whom I cannot and will not sus pect of a wilful neglect of the interests they are sworn to protect; but it has been fully demonstrated that there are influences both in and about your honorable body which it behooves every honest man to watch and avoid with the greatest care. When cool judgment rules the hour the public will, I hope and believe, have no reason to complain of the action of your honorable body; but clumsy appeals to prejudice or passion, and insinuations, with a kind of low, cheap cunning, as to the motives and pur poses of others, and the mock heroism of brazen effrontery which openly declares that a wholesome public sentiment is to be set at naught, sometimes deceive and lead honest men to aid in the consummation of schemes which, if exposed, they would look upon with abhorrence. We are fast gaining ositions in the grades of public stewardship. There is no middle ground. Those who are not for the people, either in or out of your honorable body, are against them,

and should be treated accordingly." We wish the utterances which we have now quoted might be read and pondered by every citizen of the State. No matter what political faith a man may have been educated in, no matter by what party name he may now prefer to be called, no one can consider such principles and sentiments as hese declared by Mr. CLEVELAND without feeling that such a public officer is worthy of the confidence and support of the whole people, and that the interests of the Empire State will be entirely safe in his hands.

In his inaugural address as President of the Board of Education this year, Mr. STEPHEN A. WALKER gave his whole time to the discussion of the best way of getting along with the sum allowed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the maintenance of the public schools. The Board had wisely cut down the very heavy estimates of Mr. WALKER and his associates for 1882 by \$336,925.

He said he had been thinking about the matter, and could see only two ways of saying the sum. One was to go over all the items of the estimate of the Board of Education, and make a reduction for each, proportionate to its share of the total reduction But that, as he argued, would work manifest injury and injustice, for some of the estimates were unquestionably for no more than was absolutely necessary.

We do not agree with him, however, that

the sum allowed for salaries of teachers could not properly be reduced. It could be lessened without damage to the schools, and really with benefit to them, by dismissing some of the supernumeraries with fanciful duties who encumber the school rooms. A more equitable scaling of salaries, so that they should be according to work actually done and responsibility borne, would also effect a very considerable saving.

The alternative of Mr. WALKER was to withhold all appropriations for new schools and sites, and to keep up in the old way the old schools. "I believe we are justified in taking that position," he concluded. It commended itself to him because by stopping expenditure there the public would be made to feel most keenly the inconvenience of any meddling with the estimates of the Board of Education. "Schools are overcrowded," he said, "and there are hundreds of children entirely unaccommodated." The people will ery out for more school room, and "the requirements of this locality, if we take the step I suggested," added Mr. WALKER, "will be urged before the Legislature, and the exi-

gencies of our situation presented." That is, the President of the Board of Educause it violated the charter of the city, cation would make the reduction just where which makes it a misdemeanor to appropri- it would most injure the people. And he money raised for one purpose to any | would do that, if not as a measure of retaliaother purpose. "I think," he said, "the tion against its judicious economy, yet to money raised for the celebration of the bring pressure to bear on the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to prevent future servance of Decoration Day. I deem the reductions, and also for the purpose of influencing the Legislature to order that the Commissioners of Education should have all the money they want.

This suggestion is not creditable to Mr. WALKER: and it is all the more discreditable to him because there is a very obvious way duty and a privilege to contribute to the of saving out of the sum expended for public education in the city about half of the amount cut off from the Board of Education's free gift of the citizens and taxpayers, and estimates by the reviewing Board. That way is to abolish the sham college in Lexington avenue, an institution which costs the city \$150,000 a year, and graduates only about forty students. Then its building could be made one of the additional schools of which we are in so great need, or, if it is not properly situated for that, it could be sold, and the money spent in putting up a new school house where it is required.

The sum docked off by the Board of Appor tionment could also have been saved quite easily by making the Normal College what it was intended to be, instead of a high school their servants and agents for purposes in for the elegant education of girls who have gone through the grammar schools; by lopping off supernumeraries and teachers of purely fancy branches; and by making the public instruction what it should be, practical and elementary only. That is the sort of instruction the great mass of the people ask for their children, while only a few demand or can take advantage of the expensive in struction in mere accomplishments which the Board of Education is now providing niso. The whole \$336,000 could have been saved in that direction alone, without impairing the efficiency of the school system. Not enough room to accommodate the children, when \$150,000 a year is wasted in

keeping up a college to graduate forty boys!

We do not know anything about Mr. W. E. Blake, President of the Garfield Club of this city, personally; but politically he is a fool. Evidence of this appears in a telegram which he sent to the Young Republicans of Brooklyn on Thursday evening:

" Potgas can be induced to decline. Mayor Low mus be put in his place. Let Wapsworm take second place. Then we can carry the State, perhaps."

It is fortunate for SETH Low that he has more sense than some of his Young Republican friends. They are doing the best they can to ruin him politically by putting him forward, in season and out of season, as a candidate for every office, vacant or likely to become vacant, now or ever.

This course cannot be agreeable to Mr Low's wishes. He is a young man of high character, excellent attainments, and much more than ordinary sagacity. He was chosen Mayor of Brooklyn in the hope that he would improve the city Government. His work in this direction is only begun. So far, he has proceeded for the most part wisely and well. But it is not time yet for the results of his administration to have become so evident as to form any sufficient basis for the same message, "for plain speech, and a final judgment as to his official ability. my objection to the action now under con- i Toward the end of his term as Mayor a fair

estimate of his capacity will be possible, and I it is favorable, as we are inclined to think t will be, his success will then afford good ground for advocating his reflection, or for electing him to a higher office.

Until then his former associates among the Young Republicans of Brooklyn will do him the most good by letting him alone and by suppressing any such telegrams as that from the enthusiastic BLAKE.

Is This the Reason Why? There is a body supposed to look after the interests of the Democratic party in the Congress districts. This body calls itself the Democratic Joint Executive Congressional Committee. It has a very long name, but it

does not seem to be dangerous.

Why is the Democratic Joint Executive Congressional Committee doing so little to spread the story of the reckless extravagance and shameless corruption of the Republican majority in the present Congress? Why is it doing so little to make the voters understand why the Republican majority refused to reduce taxation? That is the issue on which to go to the country at the approaching elections. The record of the last session on the River and Harbor bill ought to be enough in itself to turn out the corrupt majority. The Republican Congressional Committee is busy enough defending the record. Why do we hear so little from the Democratic Joint Executive Congressional Committee about the River and Harbor steal, for example?

The Democratic Committee consists of six Senators and seven Representatives. Here are their names and their individual records on the River and Harbor steal:

Representative Rosschass, Cal. Voted for steal over vete .Voted for steal over veto .Voted for steallover vete Senator Mongan, Ala... Senator HARRIS, Toun. .. Voted for steal over veto Senator Gaoven, Oregon. Representative RANDALL, Pa. .. Voted against steal. Representative Cosn, Ind......Paired. Representative Lz Pavns, Ohio. Voted against steal. Representative PLOWER, N. Y. Absent

Of the thirteen Democrats composing the Committee, six voted squarely for the worst steal of the year, five dodged or were away from the post of duty, and only two are in a position to be aggressive in this canvass.

Is that why the body with a long name and sluggish movement prefers not to agitate the River and Harbor record much this fall? If so, its members ought to standaside and make way for Democrats who have nothing to be ashamed of, nothing to be afraid of, nothing to conceal or suppress.

There is a way for the Democrats of the First District of Connecticut to defeat JOHN R. Buck, the River and Harbor jobber. This is a close district. It can be carried

by the Democrats in spite of the money of the knit goods manufacturers. The Democrats elected their candidate for Congress in 1875, and again in 1876. They can elect a Democrat in 1882 if they put up the right sort of Democrat.

Let them nominate that tried and honored public servant, that sound Democrat and honest patriot, that unfaltering enemy of fraud, the Hon, WILLIAM W. EATON of Hartford. Let them nominate Earon and try conclusions with Buck, the River and Harbor jobber.

Hundreds of political speakers throughout the State are preparing themselves to address the public upon the questions of the campaign. Let them all remember this great fact, that the Republican party of forgery and fraud must be destroyed if the country is to be saved.

United States who know where President ARTHUR is, from day to day, in these days. In point of fact, he has gone upon a fishing excursion in a very quiet, out-of-the-way part of the country. At latest accounts he was in the extreme northeastern part of this State, in the vicinity of the Thousand Islands, at Alexandria Bay, which is twelve miles from a railroad station. He is accompanied by some of his friends, but not by any member of his Cabinet.

The River and Harbor steal Congressmen are not faring well throughout the country in the nominations now being made.

assume all the pecuniary responsibilities of a campaign which, if successful, will inure to the benefit of many other men than himself. A moderate estimate of the cost of the Democratic State campaign this fall is \$15(10.00.) A still more moderate estimate is \$75,000.—Boston Herald. Gen. BUTLER is represented as unwilling to

Gen. BEN BUTLER should not pay one dollar toward the expenses of the Massachusetts eninpaign. If a majority of the people of the State desire him to be Governor, they should themselves assume such pecuniary responsibilities as may be necessary in the premises. And these responsibilities should not be anywhere near \$100,000.

The announcement that Secretary LIN-COLN has given bonds in the Sangamon County Court, Illinois, to the extent of \$180,000, as administrator of his deceased mother's estate. and that this estate possesses \$72,000 in Government bonds, besides other personal property, may create some surprise. Last winter, when Mrs. Lincoln's pension bill was passed, she was represented as being in a somewhat more needy condition than this would imply. There was a general satisfaction at seeing the relief bill passed for the widow of ABRAHAM LINCOLN; still, a somewhat exaggerated ac count of the condition of her finances seems to have been given at that time. This, however, is the usual case with relief bills in Congress, and it is a pleasure to know that she had never been unduly neglected by the country, even if it was only at the end of her life that a really bountiful provision was made for her.

nony in this city from now through the period of nomination until the time of election, and forever afterward. Let all the factions think more of principle than of profit.

The connection between snakes and whiskey has just been freshly illustrated in a new form by the capture of a North Carolina moonshiner, who was tracked to his hole in the ground by the revenue officers, and there exosed to such a fire in the rear from rattlesnakes that between the two evils he considered the officers to be the less, and surrendered. It was found that he had fought the reptiles vigorously by pouring boiling liquor on them from his still, killing the first party. till others reënforced them and caused him to beat a retreat. Whether he now regrets the choice he made between them and the officers does not appear.

So much has been said about the great comet now visible in the morning sky that the clearer weather, which had apparently set in ast evening, will be welcomed by those who would like to get a glimpse at the celestial visitor before it has got so far away on its journey into space as to be beyond the ken of dwellers on this globe. According to all accounts it is a much finer comet than the one seen here in the summer of 1881. Wherever it has been seen it has awakened wonder by its great size. Although it is a southern comet, and has been and will be best seen from the southern hemisphere, it only requires the sacrifice of a little sleep to enable one to get a good look at it in this latitude. It has even been well seen as far north as Toronto at 4 o'clock in the morning. When the Paris astronomers caught sight of it a few days ago they called it superb. The latest report of an observation of the comet comes from Vienna, where its place in the sky

THE SONS OF THE DESERT. The Effect upon the Egyptian Bedouine of

to rise an hour or so before the sun for the the Building of the Sues Count, purpose of seeing the comet. It will be seen The number of Bedouins who joined Arabi ow in the eastern sky, rising ahead of the sun. Pasha's forces during the late Anglo-Egyptian Such a phenomenon is not often beheld, and peculiar interest attaches to this comet on acwar has been variously estimated at from count of the speculations of the astronomers were expected of these children of the desconcerning the possibility of its returning and ert, little or nothing has been heard of their exploits. The truth is that of late Egyptian no man in his time can see too much of the wonders of the heavens. In becoming familiar Bedouins have very much degenerated. They are the terror of the villagers whose habita-

tions border on the desert, and in acts of cru-

elty and villainy are unsurpassed. Before the Suez Canal was built the Bedouins were at lib-

erty to roam from Beyruth in Syria all through

Arabia, Egypt, and Tripoli to the great Sahara Desert and back, but since this great engineering work has been completed, the Egyptian Sedouins have been cut off from their Syrian and Arabian brethren, and, being at war with the Tripolitan tribes, have been obliged to confine themselves to the desert bordering on the Egyptian, Nubian and Abyssinian Nile. Although the area of this desert considerably exceeds 1,000,000 square miles, it has been proved too small for the roaming disposition of the Bedouins. When the Egyptian Bedouins could cross from Africa into Asia, they started on their voyage with large flocks of lambs and young camels, which grazed and grew on their way, and were sold on arriving in Arabia or Syria, after a march of one or two years. With the proceeds the Bedouins bought colts, to be again sold, and at a large profit, on their return to Egypt or Tripoli, or even Algiers or Morocco. Their frequent visits to Mecca and Medina, which were often on their way, inspired them with enough religion to deter them from committing acts of cruelty and bloodshed, and their

savage natures were somewhat tempered by contact with civilization at the various markets Now all this is changed, and the Egyptian Bedouins, finding themselves cut off from the outer world, with no prospects of trade, have become desperate assassins, thieves, kidnappers, and slave dealers. The latter is their most profitable occupation. The Bedouins yet acknowledge their chiefs and pay very great respect to them. These are either hereditary, and often have the rank of Emir, or are solected because of their age, wisdom, or great bravery. Such chiefs are called Sheiks. The Emir or Sheik is an absolute monarch with the right to put to death any member of his tribe. He makes all treaties with other tribes, leads in war, buys and sells for the tribe, and fixes the route, destination, and duration of an expedition. He has a right to calm as his wife the daughter of any of his subjects, and has the first choice of any slaves that may be captured. The strength of the tribes varies from 500 to 9,000 or 10,000 men. Now all this is changed, and the Egyptian

expedition. He has a right to eaim as his wife the daughter of any of his subjects, and has the first choice of any slaves that may be enputured. The strength of the tribes varies from 500 to 9,000 or 10,000 men.

Their kidnapping and slave dealing are followed in this way: The Emirs and Sheiks meet on the borders of the Red Ses, as near Souakim as possible, in November of each year, when they determine the kidnapping ground of each tribe, and the roads to be taken, that one tribe may not listerfere with another. Bonds are given for the fulfilment of this compact, and a number of maidens are for better security consigned by each tribe to the Jemmah tribs, which acts as referee, and keeps them as hostages until the tribes return, when, if it is proved that a tribe has broken faith, the maidens deposited by that tribe are handed over to the tribe that has been injured. Having made their arrangements they break bread share salt and pass the narghieh, without which no Bedouin compact is considered seased. Each tribe then starts on the route assigned to it. So secret are these plans that, although the Nublans, Abyssinians, and Soudanese are always on the alert, they sedom know of the presence of Bedouins until it is too late. The Bedouins hide for a few days in the vicinity of each village which they intond to raid, and after ascertaining the number of villagers, their habits and means of resistance proceed on their voyage into the interior until they arrive at the end of the country which their agreement entities them to pillage. The tribe retraces its footsteps and attacks village after village, each according to a prearmaged plan. Various methods are employed. One is to set fire to a village in many places simultaneously, and as the terrified inhabitants escape from the conflagration they fall into the hands of the Bedouins not having which they load there were are ransacked, and the slaves are made to carry the booty.

The poor creatures are chained together, and offen carry goods and drive cattle once their owa

The short-sightedness of ambitious man is re-ceiving another conspicuous illustration in this. Folger has run the Treasury Depart-ment, as he supposed, for himself, in disregard of Gen. Arthur's wishes, and peculiarly under the domination of John Sherman, in the belief that he would create thereby a friendly influ-ence, whereas that domination is turned against him now and he is being rewarded by treachery from those to protect whom he dis-regarded the President's wishes and forfeited the understanding when he went into the de-

tempted to put a stop to this, but have failed, on account of the distance from civilization at which these countries lay. The late Khedive of Egypt employed Col. Gordon and Count della Salla with full power to act, but although they worked conscientiously and had 5,000 solidiers, they not only failed, but were often attacked and beaten by combined tribes of Bedouins, who carried many Egyptian solidiers into slavery. Of late many districts have been entirely depopulated, and unless stringent measures are taken the whole of upper Egypt, including the Nubian and Kartum Nile regions, will be deserted.

On their arrival in the vicinity of Souakim, the Bedouins find plenty of ready purchasers for their slaves. These come from Afghanistan. Turkestan, Persia, Beloochistan, and Arabia, and very often from Zanzibar, and although British men-of-war are continually cruising off this coast, it is soldom that a slave sold for domestic or agricultural purposes, and those of the young girls who are likely to become pretty are sent to the seragilos of Constantinople. The boys fare even worse. One use they are put to is service in the Persian pearl fisheries, where the little fellows are thrown into eighteen or twenty fathoms of water, each with a heavy bag around his neck, and told to drown or bring up oysters. Not more than 30 per cent, ever rise to the surface, but this is comparatively a small loss to the Persian pearl secker, who can buy a boy for \$30, and who knows that a boy who does return to the surface alive is worth \$150 to \$200.

Fortunately for the honor of the Bedouins, to the surface alive is worth \$150 to \$290. Fortunately for the honor of the Bedouins, those of the Arabian and Syrian desert are mainly noble, true, hospitable, and generous, and proud to retain their ancient fame.

he may perceive also in the leadership, the ambition, and the power of Gen. Mahone something specially dangerous to the realizing of the object of his ambition. In this, also, Mr. Blaine is probably quite right.

The proclamation of Mr. Blaine concerning the issue in Virginia, and the indication of an intention on his part to take a hand with a view to the mastery in that ancient field of statesmanship, have not a little roused the followers of Gen. Mahone. In his camp there is new life and not a particle of trepidation. There is the wish rather that the thrice disappointed chieftain may himself come, instead of sending his preclamations and his emissaries.

The onslaught by Hill in the Senate during the first hours Mahone had a seat in that body gave him a standing which otherwise years might not have sufficed for him to acquire. Mr. Blaine's entrance into Virginia under the present circumstances is very likely to give the contest a conspicuousness it would not otherwise have and to the Virginia leader a place before the country which Mr. Blaine does not intend.

Gen. Mahone's following, hitherto chiefly to be found in Virginia, may become a numerous and powerful one elsewhere; and Blaine may yet find himself confronted by this son of Virginia in the broad field of polities, where he seems to think he is destined to win the prize he so ardently covets, and of which he has so many times disastrously failed.

Chandler and the Treasury Benerican. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There can be no real union of the Democracy in this city if the nominations for county officers are made without regard to public interests. The County Clerk is the only representative of the County Democracy now holding an elective ounty office. It is rumored that one or two of the leaders are willing to sacrifice him in the interests of a candidate for Sheriff. This won't do. No Tammany man can accept the nomination for County Clerk without reopening old sores. It was the bone of contention in 1879. The question was then settled by both the Governor and the people. This is no time to reopen the issue. All bargaining or trading over this office will dig up old animosities and may injure the State ticket. If we are to have a united Democracy every candidate ought to stand on his own merits without reference to personal interests. The best and the most available man ought to be chosen for County Cierk. Mr. Butler has the almost unanimous support of bench and bar without regard to Washington, Sept. 28.-If there was the least party. He has made an excellent Clerk. ran ahead of his ticket in 1879, and to-day he is stronger than ever. It is well understood as Folger's successor, it would be sufficient to say that that he is acceptable to Mr. Kelly, and to the should Arthurever for any motive send Chandler's name to the Sanate, he would not be confirmed. It was by the best good look and the merest majority that he was rank and file of the County Democracy. It will be a big mistake to sacrifice him for the puronfirmed as Secretary of the Navy Since that time no pose of clearing the track for any caudidate for one will pretend that he has not lost what by begging rom the Stalwarts was barely enough to save him from the office of Sheriff.

The right way is to let the united Democracy assemble in convention and nominate their own candidates, free from the dietation of bosses. Then the party will indeed be united.

Stamping Counterfelt Notes.

To the Edition of The Sun-Sir: I am continually having United States Travery notes and in thomal bank hills brought to the for testing as to the genureness. It would clear up a me silent with invested and others if you would tell whether I should be just their in stamping counterfeit paper as such, and whether the holler of such counterfeit could hold me resconsibly for the act. Would the same apply to coin? J.F.B. We do not see how the holder of the money could make you liable in any way for stamping it if it was really counterfeit: but if it happened to be good and you

time.

A safe stand by for the family during the acasen of cholera morbus, summer complaints, craims, diarrheas, and all bowel complaints to Dr. Jayne's Carminative Halsam—of admitted efficacy and, if occasion should arise, sure to prove useful—dia

made a mistake, you would probably have a nice little

THE MACHINE'S HARD FIGHT.

Planning to Get Votes For Folger in Demo ALBANY, Sept. 29 .- It is an old maxim of Mr. John F. Smyth's that "the machine always wins when the people are not stirred up." The

machine, however, never surrenders until it is smashed, and it proposes to grapple with the people this year in spite of the stirring up. At least that is the way the Albany Stalwarts, the most ultra of all machine workers, talk. will be a hard, fight," said a veteran Stalwart last night, "but we shall win it. We have the best organization that we ever had. The Democrats have nothing to compare to it, and won't have until they get a new Tilden. We have all the sinews of war, too. We shall have more money than when we carried the State for Gar field by 21,000. We had to send some then. Now the princely contributions of the solid men will be used at home."

The Administration men make no conceal ment of their purpose to reduce majorities in Democratic stronghoids. The Folger vote in the Saratoga Convention did not come from Republican counties, but from New York and Rings and Albany, the centres of Democracy, and from hopelessly Democratic counties like Sullivan. The men who voted for Folger at Saratoga are the men who are going to do the fine work at home to elect the ticket. Take Albany County, for instance. Last year it gave over 4,000 majority for the Democratic ticket. In 1880, when the Republicans poured money into the county to pull Garfield through, they reduced Hancock's majority to 3,000. This year the Administration men boast that they will get more than 1,000 purchasable votes here by the use of money, patronage, and political trades with the demoralized Democrats of this city. Greene, just below us, is another county in which an attempt will be made to cut down the usual Democratic vote. In 1876 Mr. Tilden carried the county by 1,100. In 1880 Hancock got only about 500. According to the testimony of unimpeachable witnesses, as high as \$30 apiece was paid for hundreds of Garfield votes in the county on election day, 1880. Chemung, Monroe, Onondaga, and Rensselaer are counties in which Folger's vote will be swelled by the same methods.

In New York, John J. O'Brien, Chief of the Bu-Democratic strongholds. The Folger vote in

mung. Monroe, Onondaga, and Rensselaer are counties in which Folger's vote will be swelled by the same methods.

In New York, John J. O'Brien, Chief of the Bureau of Elections, says that Folger will get 70.000 votes. How 15,000 more than the Republican machine vote can be polled only those who control the machinery can tell; but it is well to remember that Garfleid got nearly 82,000 votes in New York city in 1880, an increase over the usual Republican vote greater than the majority by which he carried the State.

In Kings County the machine men expect to keep down the Democratic vote in a similar way, and by liberal trading with disaffected Democrats on local offices they think they can nearly wipe out an adverse majority. The greatest Stalwart effort, however, will be directed at Eric County. They propose to attack Mr. Cleveland in his own stronghold, and all that unlimited funds and patronage will accomplish will be done to hold voters in line.

The Stalwart idea briefly summed up is that party ties will prove strong enough in the rural country to the country with the country with the country will be done to hold voters in line.

The 806 Fund in Pennsylvania

Prom the Pribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28,—The assessments the State, in Washington, or elsewhere, have been "in-vited to assist." Senator Cameron has made a large personal contribution, and also other beneficiaries of his political system. The discharge of a postal clerk who This is made up by contributions of \$100 each from friends of the Senator in other States who became entitled to "300" medals because of their defeat in Chicago in 1880. This fand is said to have reached a high figure already, some of the cret. Among the reported contributors to this fund are Stephen W. Dorsey, Roscoe Conkling, T. C. Platt, Sena-tor Jones, John F. Smyth, Senator Logan, and the other well-known medallists. The Standard Oil Company is reported to have made a large contribution to the Coo committee, but the Pennsylvania Railroad is said to be taking no part in the contest one way or the other. Altogether it is thought that the Stalwart committee will not spend less than half a million dollars in the con-test. The confidence of leaders, so much as they have, seems largely to be based upon the potent influence of million dollars if necessary—to carry the State." The

Mr. Blaine in Gov. Tilden's Bining Room

From the Battimore Sun.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Ex-Senator Blaine's the papers there a description of Gov. Tilden's new mansion. One thing that struck him particularly was the way the dining room was finished out. He visited the ately made up his mind that the dining room of his own then visited Mr. Tilden's house. The builder was asked. to presare an estimate of what it would cost to make the Blaine dining room like it. The builder made the neces-sary calculations, talked with Mr. Tilden's contractor, and then sat down and began figuring. In two days he gave Mr. Blaine his answer. "Well, how much will it cost?" Mr. Blaine asked. "My figuring," replied the builder, "puts it at \$22,000." I am supposed to be an unusually fich man," remarked Mr. Blaine in reply, "but I'll tell you candidly I can't stand such a dining room as that. I like it very much, and while Gov. Tilden can have such things, I'll have to dismiss the thought. Why, my entire house finished won't cost me more than \$60,000-\$52,000 for a dining room." Mr. Blaine's dining room will be fitted out according to the original plan.

Collector Robertson and Commissioner French.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Stephen French, in a carefully considered statement regarding the bogus telegram affair, has said of Collector Robert-son, "It now appears that he was carrying water on both shoulders, giving assurances of support to the friends of Judge Folger and of Gov. Cornell, and dared not expose his true position by an answer to me." The friends of William II. Botterison will be disappointed if he should fail to reply to this attack, and to explain satisfactorily his "true position." It is to be hoped that the unpleasant controversy will be found to have arisen from a misinterpretation of Collector Robertson's senti ments, attributable, probably, to his kindness of heart and his distribution to evenly antagonize the head of a department under which he serves. But, as the close and confidential relations between Mr. French and Judge Folger are well known, the scrious charge made by the former sgainst Mr. Robertson will be generally regarded as having the sanction and endersement of the Secretary of the Treasury. Can the Collector continue to hold office under a chief who accuses him of trickery and deception! If Judge Folger falls to rebuke Mr. French's a

The Fourth Avenue Tunnel Disaster.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Regarding the Fourth avenue tunnel disaster. I would like to ask those who travel how long they propose permitting such "accidents" to occur. It rests with them to say. As long as railroads employ a boy to do an intelligent man't work, because they can copping boys cheaper, accidents must and will happen. Telegraph employees on rail must said will happen. Telegraph employees on rail-reads hald very responsible positions; the lives of thou-saids of passengers depend upon the proper performance of their dates. The roads however pay them from \$O to \$50 a month, and they work 12 and 14 hours a day sundays and all holings included. Engineers and conductors get from \$S0 to \$100 a month, at they are guided almost entiries by signific airon by the \$S3 and \$S0 men. They also are paid extra for all extra trips, while operators are fold that they are monkey men, and must respond to a call at any time, but no extra time is ever allowed them. Did the young men who are so anxious to become felegraph operators know that they are at any time liable to serve a term for manishaughter, through one of these accidents, methinks the ranks would not be so overgrowed; as they are, to right add that \$50 is a high salary for operators on militards, as witness the restimony of the operator in the tunnel, who said he got \$56, and the others only drew \$10.

The Opening of Cooper Union Classes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Can you ntorm a reader when the evening school at Cooper (nion open).

The School of Science is to be opened on Monday evening next, and the Art School on Thursday evening. Ele-mentary branches of education do not form part of the astruction in Cooper Union, as they are taught in the evening High School at Thirteenth street and Sixth

Arrests for Passing Counterfelt Money.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I would ke to know whether a citizen can arrest a man passing bad bill.

F. W. Horoken. bad bill. Usion Hill, 1882. Yes, he can; but if the bill happens to turn out good,

he will be liable to an action for false imprisonment, and caght to be east in heavy damages. When'e Peace is Wanted, From the Globe Democrat.

We want peace; in the Republican party of

SUNBEAMS.

-A North Carolina snake had two heads. -The mildest hazing in the Wisconsin University is promptly followed by expulsion.

-Some Ohlo people were so eager to get into a circus that they crushed a child to death.

—A Pittsburgh father, whose two little lost

girls had been found by the police, was so giad that he danced a breakdown in the Mayor's office. -The "genuine Nautch girls" of a Western show have been identified as dancers from Londo

where they are known as the Vivian sisters -Stingy Ole was Shea's nickname, for he was a miser, and after he died in a miserable cellar at Ricciaud, Minn., \$0,740 in gold was found hidden in

cracks and holes. -An advertisement for a husband appears in the Fulton (Ky.) Fultonian, and the editor vouches for the advertiser as modest, sincers, pretty, and only 17.

fourth interest in an Irish estate valued at \$500,000, but failed to establish it, and is grateful for the \$1,000 which the heirs have sent her to pay the cost of her effort. -Daughters of Maggie Mitchell and Lydia

Thompson are about to become actresses. A son of Salvini is playing out West, and a sen of Sothern is performing some of the late comedian's roles in England.

—Barnes, the Kentucky evangelist, says that he has had constant bad lack since he left the "dark and bloody ground and made a pilgrimage North," The preachers of Columbus, Dayton, and Indianapolis discountenanced him, and the people would not listen to him. He is now in Cincinnati, where he thinks the out-

Col. W. Neil Denison, son of the late Gov. Denison of Ohio, has joined the chorus of a comic opera company at St. Louis. It was a great surprise to her friends, and her family opposed it in vain. Her hus-band, once wealthy, has lost all his means, and has gone -The Convention of the American Fores-

-The beautiful and accomplished wife of

try Association, recently held in Montreal, has stimu-lated the people of the Dominion to organize for the protection of forests, to rewood districts which have been stripped of trees, and to increase the cultivation of the most valuable varieties. The Forestry Association of the Province of Quebec has been formed. Each member ises to plant twenty-five forest trees every year. -The sympathies of an audience at the

Worcester Music Pestival were demanded in behalf of Mrs. Oggood. She had ordered a Marguerite dress from Paris especially for the occasion, but the steamer on which it was sent not having arrived, she was forced to appear in less appropriate attire. "It is on such occa-sions as these," said the apologist, "that commiscration flows apontaneously, even from those who have not been similarly afflicted."

-Two Chinese were arrested in Philadelphia for gambling. They explained, through a witness, that they were dealers in Chinese products. Certain suspictions looking cards were records of money de-posited, perforated slips of paper were lists of goods sold, watches were on the table so that the proprietors might know when to send their customers home, and dominos were played just for fun. This story was rather elaborate, but the police magistrate accepted it.

—At the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. George

Harris at Mount Meridian, Va., the bride refused to say "Yes" to the question whether she would obey her hus-band. She said that she saw no reason in such a promise, and he concluded that no harm would be done by ornitting it, since he intended to "make her mind anyhow." Two years clapsed, and a few days ago the un-acttled question arose again. George ordered his wife to fry a chicken for dinner, and she insisted on roasting it. He brought in a horsewhip, and declared that he would flog her until she obeyed. She shot and killed him.

—Tree planting is prospering even in

smoky London, and in Tooley street—which is described as a metropolitan ravine, a sort of abyas in brickwork, where anything that savored of green fields and pathless woods would appear impossible—a thoroughfare in the unsavory neighborhood called Bermondsey, it is report ed that, of eighty-four trees there planted only twelve be to employ the charms of nature to relieve the ugliness of the town than put to up statues at which every one shudders.

—The high protective tariff that has been

introduced in Germany has given rise to systematic and extensive smuggling over the borders of adjoining countries, particularly from Bohemia, Holland, and Russia. A fatal fight occurred lately near the Bohemian boundary between a party of revenue officials and some smugglers who had a quantity of cloth under convoy. One man was shot dead on the spot. Others of the con-testants were badly hurt. But bullets have never ufficed to put down smuggling when high duties gave the opportunity of making large gains, and the illicit traffic on the German border is said to be on the increase. —Lamson, an English murderer, insured

his life for \$5,000 just before committing the crime for which he was hanged. Only one premium was paid, and he assigned the policy before his conviction to his law yer in lieu of a fee. On the strength of a decision in the House of Lords, it was questionable whether the con-tract was not void, and until recently any interest which Lamson had in the policy would have passed to the crown. But Lamson's interest would have been re-stricted to the marketable value of his policy at the time he was capable of assigning it, and its value as security for \$5,000 would not have attached to it until after his death. The company has, however, voluntarily paid the

money to the lawyer.

—Prof. Joseph Le Conte, of the University of California, has examined the footprints which have lately attracted attention at Carson, Nevada. He says that the strata exposed in a quarry consist of heavy bedded and stones, alternating with thin layers of shale. The stone has been removed down to an even stratum of shale which forms the floor. The whole area thus cleared is literally covered with tracks of many species of mammals and birds. Le Conte concludes that they were made in the early age of man's existence, but he does not believe than any of them are the imprints of human feet, though some may possibly be so. Those of gigantic elephants are unmistakable, and others are of extinct species of birds.

-Some experiments have been made at salem, Mass., to ascertain the tractive force requisite to move street cars and vehicles on a macadamized road. The apparatus used consisted of an inclined plane, at the upper end of which was an iron wheel, over which passed a rope. A loaded box car, weighing, with its contenta, 2.820 pounds, was drawn up the grade by a weight of 970 pounds suspended at the other end of the rope. A smaller car, weighing when cupty 2.730 pounds, was compiled by fourteen persons and drawn up by 339 pounds, and when unoccupied by 176 pounds. An ordinary load of sand on a macadamized road was started by 514 pounds, and an empty hack weighing 1,550 pounds, by 196 pounds; the same hack with four passengers inside, required 230 pounds to noise it. On a level road, the load of sand was started by 240 pounds.

pounds, while the large box car yielded to 56 pounds -Among the various plans now resorted to by English builders for rendering wooden flooring re-sistive to the action of the, is that of constructing sold timber floors, composed of ordinary joists placed class to each other, and spiked or serewed at intervals with belis; the latter are fixed alternately and to form a key for the plastering angular grooves are cut under each joist, these grooves forming a series of dove this In a similar manner, stairs are formed by a series of joists screwed or spiked together. With regard to partitions, preference is given by many to the French plat constructing them with quarterings, filled in with 1 Hz stone rubble, then lathed on each side with strong laths, and a coat of plaster applied and pressed thre the vacuities from each side. In the construction of roofs, the laying of solid concrete state on from josses of from joists fixed to the inclination of the roof, and then filled in with concrete on the French system, covers with asphalt, is a method highly approved.

-A tent was pitched near list Springs, Arkaneas and the announcement of a show brought crowd. When all the money obtainable for admission had been received a statwart negro wrested with a monater bear. The combat was herce and passed from play to work as the beast warmed on. The specialists screamed with excitement, and it seemed to be a retion of life or death with the negro. Ricedia's half hausted, he fluxly got the bear off the stage, all negro appeared, carrying a loss. After achie the kindness of the speciators, he stooped down drawing a kuife from his market commenced to fin with the bag. The people supposing this to be some trick, preserved a breathless silence. Then he bag open, and there issued from it a swarm of ices the insects buzzed forth, there was a more ment of crowd, then a panie, and dustin a wild make for the o Some got out by cutting sills in the context of the ort

with their knices. -Bertha Rothschild, who renounced fudaism to marry the Prince Alexander de Wagram in to him an income of \$100,000 a rea, is s, or ! honeymoon at his chairan is a shourh of their a grand place, called Grow Bols, though not so I situated as when Napoleon gave it to Marcha It had belonged to a noble family time and en-and it had become national property (the first) was libered in giving such estates to the mintaers, who, in accepting them, bound the name of join in no conspiracy which had for the monthly ing back of the Bourbons and the software to Prince de Wagram succeeded in having the grant across by two railroads in crierto :... through efficial combivance. Fire the experience to secure brilliant matches for two of his time that the third married Prince Jun 1911 No. 1 to the was declining, and has since here short to father for that income with which it savesped

Emperor would keep his count Jochin. enpoted